will be held at

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS. THE proceedings of the Board of Appointment, consisting of the Judges of the City Courts and the Supreme Court, which we published yesterday, will, for several reasons, make it more desirable and important than ever that City Councils shall fully test the validity of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provided for the transfer of the control of all city trusts to the proposed new Board of Directors. It seems that notwithstanding the valuable patronage conferred upon the judges, several of them doubted the constitutionality and justice of the whole proceeding, and that one, at least, finally withdrew, determining to take no further part in the action of the board, while another refused to nominate a director. Any one familiar with city politics will also see that, with a few honorable exceptions, partisan and personal considerations have controlled nearly every appointment. Judges, like Presidents and Councilmen, are "only human" after all, and it is not very surprising that they have looked after the interests of their next best friends, or their fuglemen, or the men most likely to be able to grant favors, or the most astute wire-pullers of their party.

Government by commission has been growing in favor in Philadelphia, and it has hitherto been successful; but there is a vast diffrence between the application of this system to the affairs of the prison and the almshouse and its extension to the City Trusts. The right of the Legislature to decide how Boards of Prison Inspectors and of Guardians of the Poor shall be chosen is unquestionable, and if the people feel aggrieved by their action, means of redress can be found by withholding appropriations or other legislation. But the transfer of the control of City Trusts to a board totally irresponsible to the people is at once a very doubtful and dangerous exercise of legislative power.

The main matter at issue is Girard College and the Girard estates, but there are also a number of other legacies and bequests, and the aggregate value of all the property involved amounts to many millions of dollars. Under the present system the control of this property is vested in the city of Philadelphia, and nothing can be clearer than that it was the intention of the testators that it should forever remain vested in this corporation. Stephen Girard repeatedly reiterates in his will his desire that the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia shall carry out his intentions; he gave his property in trust to them, and to nobody else; and he expressed the hope that the people would be incited to increased care and vigilance in electing Councilmen by the fact that they were to exercise supervision of his vast estates.

It is for lawyers and judges, rather than newspaper editors unlearned in the law, to decide whether the new act does not contemplate a fatal and radical departure from the terms and conditions of the bequests; but it is beyond all doubt that the spirit as well as the letter of Girard's will is directly violated. If the new system goes into operation, the people of Philadelphia will practically have even less control over the trusts committed to their care than over the property of private citizens. They will be directly represented only by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils -three men in a board of fifteen-the remaining twelve being appointed by the Judges, to serve during good behavior, which practically means for life, and five of these twelve being appointed by Judges of the Supreme Court, who are chosen by the State at large, and only amenable to a very limited extent to the people of Philadelphia.

Power, we are told, is always slipping from the hands of the many into the hands of the few, but rarely or never has such a sudden and important transition been attempted. While it is possible that practical good may result from the proposed transfer, it is not difficult to see that it may eventually lead to terrible abuses. If Councils act unwisely now, their errors can speedily be corrected, but if a close corporation obtains control of the estates, which are rapidly increasing in value, it will be next to impossible to apply a remedy. While our Judiciary remains pure, pure directors may be appointed, but if we ever follow the example of New York and elect bad judges (and this is by no means impossible), the day will not be far distant when the bequests will become the prey of

plundering politicians. Nor is this the only danger. A more immediate peril is threatened. It is well known that Girard's relatives wage a perpetual war against the will; that every pretext that can be devised for setting it aside is eagerly seized; that many lawyers and speculators have from time to time assisted in the prosecution of these vexatious suits; and that they will make the most of any new ground for the revival of these proceedings. It is a curious coincidence that simultaneous with their last defeat in the United States courts, which appeared to be final and conclusive, a law should be passed which gives them a new cause for action. Councils and the people quietly submit to the transfer of the estates to a close corporation, appointed in part by Judges of the Supreme Court, they may claim that the people of Philadelphia, having transferred the control of the bequest to other hands, in the teeth of the express injunctions of the testator, have thereby lost all rights to the benefits accruing from the estate, and that it

should therefore revelt to the natural heirs.

The estate was given to us in trust, to hold and control, but not to be transferred to any irresponsible board or to be placed under the charge of any close corporation. If an effort to reform the management of the Girard estates should result in the total loss of all the property involved, and the heritage of the orphans should be seized by the parties who have long been striving to clutch it, Philadelphia would be forever disgraced, and the Directors of Trusts bill would be a permanent monument of the folly and iniquity of Pennsylvania legislation.

We hope, therefore, that the law will be probed to the bottom, not only in our own Courts but in the United States Courts, if possible, before Councils surrender the control of the preperty. As William M. Meredith has protected the Girard estate heretofore, we hope that, with the aid of his associate counsel, he may make assurance doubly sure by protecting it again from the dangers involved in the proposed new system.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

THE reunion of the officers of both contending armies for the ostensible purpose of locating exactly the position of the various corps, divisions, and regiments upon the field of Gettysburg does not promise to be a very great success. The first meeting was held yesterday, and the occasion was chiefly remarkable for the absence of most of the officers who signally distinguished themselves during the battle. Since the invitations to attend the reunion were issued, letters declining have been received from prominent officers on both sides, who pleaded various excuses, and General Lee and other of the Rebel leaders supplemented their refusals by expressing their disapprobation of the whole proceeding as calculated to keep alive memories that ought to be allowed to pass away. It is a significant fact that yesterday only two Rebel officers were in attendance, and while other motives than delicacy and good taste probably prevented most of their comrades from puting in an appearance, the fact that they preferred not to come is rather to their credit than otherwise. The plea put in by General Lee, however, is one that will scarcely be admitted by Union soldiers or the loyal people of the country. The battle-field of Gettysburg represents to the Rebels the death blow of their hopes, and they would gladly forget it if forgetfulness were possible. We are perfectly willing to cultivate cordial relations with the people of the South, and to allow the bitterness and heart burnings occasioned by the war to die away, and it depends upon the Southern people themselves to say how soon bygones shall be bygones, at least so far as our social and political relations are concerned, but if General Lee or any other ex-Rebel expects that the scenes of the war will be forgotten; that the battle-fields where the great contest was fought out will leave any other than hallowed memories for the loyal people of the nation, they are mistaken. We can forgive those who attempted to destroy the nation, if they show a disposition to become good and patriotic citizens for the future, but it is impossible to forget either the Rebellion, or who originated and carried it on.

As for this reunion, it had a smack of humbug about it from the beginning, and just as the great sea serpent regularly put in an appearance every summer in the neighborhood of the sea-side watering-places for the benefit of the hotel proprieters, so we may xpect that there will be an attempt to make capital out of the Gettysburg battle-ground. by getting up some sort of an excitement to attract visitors who fail to be entired by the fabulous virtues of a certain mineral spring that, by a singular coincidence, was discovered upon the field of battle, and which was immediately appropriated by a joint stock company for the benefit of humanity in general, and themselves in particular.

The most prominent portions of the battlefield are already known with sufficient accuracy, and unless all the officers and all the men of both armies could be gathered together, it is not likely that any additional information of importance could be elicited by the meeting of a few officers like that now in progress. Of course, no particular harm is done by such reunions, and in all probability next summer some other device will be adopted to bring Gettysburg into notice by means of the soldiers. Such reunions have their use, too, in advertising candidates for office, and it is important with more than one of the participants just now to be kept prominently before the public. What is to be deprecated is the attempt to give a national importance to an occasion that is of very little national interest or value, and that seems principally designed to benefit the pockets of a few indi-

THE ELDER WELLER cautioned his hopeful son to "bevare of the vidders." The warning has received a timely illustration out in Indiana. A worthy German took unto himself a wife of the daughters of his people, but she had tasted the joys of wedlock before, and her second spouse no sooner found himself a married man than his peace of mind was disturbed by vague fears that husband No. 1 would shortly turn up in the role of "Enoch Arden," to the utter demoralization of the household. There was no foundation for his fears, but he entertained them for all that. and so heavily did they press upon his mind that he did not even bethink himself of a divorce, albeit a resident of the paradise of marital insecurity. So the poor man drank whisky until he could not drink whisky any longer, and then varied the entertainment with a mixture of lager-beer, arsenic, and morphine, of which he also persuaded his wife to partake, and the twain will be buried in one grave. If this melancholy story is properly circulated and ventilated, there is not a widow in the land whose chances for ensnaring a second man to ruin will not be damaged fully ten per cent.

THE THUE REMEDY. - A despatch from Washington states that a circular is about to be issued in the revenue marine service which specially prohibits, under pain of dismissal, the mixing of public and private business by the employes of that department. The object aimed at is the prevention of special favors to persons who possess, or are supposed to possess, influence among high officials sufficient to secure the promotion of the clerks who take particular trouble to facilitate their business with the department. Every branch of the Government is subject to the injustice of this system, and the true and only certain remedy for it and a hundred other defects in our civil administration is the creation of a civil service, on the basis of that in vogue in nearly every European country.

ISMAEL PASHA has given the Sultan ample assurance of his loyalty, and so the war cloud in the East blows over for the present. But for all that, the relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt are on anything but a stable basis, and the time is not far distant when a fatal and final rupture will occur. If the Western powers were to hold themselves aloof, the Viceroy would soon pave the way for the utter disruption of the Ottoman diminion by throwing off the mask and the Turkish yoke without delay. All outside pressure removed, Egypt would be more than a match for the rest of the Sultan's dominions, rent with factions and bristling with discontent as they are.

A Press Ball is to come off at the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, on Tuesday of next week. The affair will be made the great event of the season, and to insure its success such well-known journalists as M. Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, Generals Beauregard and Wise, and the eminently patriotic Jesse D. Bright, have been placed upon the list of managers. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and this Rebel conclave is just as unsavory, in spite of the presence of M. Blacque Bey and the disguise of a slight misnomer.

THE AMNESTY to political exiles by which the French Emperor sought to celebrate the centennial anniversary of his uncle's birth. has resulted in bringing some of them back to Paris. Such dangerous cases as Rochefort were not embraced in the decree, and Victor Hugo will continue to scorn the proffered pardon, as he has done in the past. Like nearly all Louis Napoleon's ostentatious concessions, the last will prove to be a mere shadow, without vital substance.

METEORIC.

The Celestial Phenomenon of Last Evening. About seven minutes after 7 o'clock last evening a very unusual celestial display was observed here by people who happened at the time to be gazing skyward. A large meteor shot from the northwest towards the north, taking a course slightly downward and then upward, in a sort of serpent form. Starting like a ball of brilliant light, it gradually increased as it sped along, leaving a bright, lustrous tail after it, very much like that of a comet, and finally bursting like a rocket, scattering jets of light from every portion of its circumference like what the pyroists call a pinwheel. What was somewhat remarkable about this phenomenon was the fact that long after what appeared to be the body of the meteor itself had disappeared the lustrons tail remained, now increasing and now diminishing in brilliance, for at least ten minutes, when it commenced to gradually fade away. The time occupied between the commencement of the display and the bursting, as it seemed, of the meteor must have been at least twelve or fifteen seconds, and the whole time up to the disappearance of the tail covered some ten minutes. The phenomenon gave rise to quite a lively excitement in the city. The people who witnessed it gave various opinions as to its cause, some holding that it was really expected comet which astronomers declared would be invisible to the naked eye, and others contending that it was merely one of those occasional luminous nebulous displays which are known to occur at this season of the year, and which have little importance in the estimation of scientific folks. a view to obtaining some reliable information on the subject your correspondent visited the Naval Observatory, but found that no one there had noticed the occurrence, for the very good reason that no astronomer was on the lookout in the dome of the observatory at the time of the display. Nearly all the astronomers are out of town, not having yet returned from their expeditions to observe the solar eclipse.— Wash, Cor.

 Omaha grows thirty houses daily,
 Milwankee is worth \$40,000,000. -Iowa will not have half a crop of corn. The Toronto hackmen are still on strike. —Duluth has just had its first term of court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rep C A R D.

At a meeting held on the return of an Excursion Party wer the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads to Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 18th instant, the following resolutions were panimously adopted :-

Resolved, That in the unalloyed enjoyment we have this day experienced, we cordially recognize our indebtedness to Joseph Huddoll, Esq., Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, whose admirable arrangements and indefatigable attention to the comfort and convenience of each and all made this 18th day of August, 1869, one ever to be remembered. Resolved. That to the President of the Philadelphia and

Baltimore Central Railroad Company, Henry Wood. Esq. the General Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilsington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, H. F. Kenney, Esq.; and to A. P. Danfield, Conductor, we tender our nearliest thanks for the many attentions received throughout the trip, and particularly do we recognize our obliga-tions to J. J. Hecker, Esq., the proprietor of "Happy Valley," to whose generous profler we were indebted for the use of his remantic grounds, and to Isaac N. Mills, Esq. is companies' efficient agent at Perryville, whose kind cas whilst on board of the company's steamer Arctic, nabled us to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Susquenanna and of Chesapeako Bay.

The beautiful and picturesque scenery lining the entire

ate of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and the rapidly increasing facilities of this growing rganization, render it a pleasurable duty on our part to wite the attention of our fellow-citizens to the many ligible and delightful locations for summer sojourning, and also to the tempting inducements to capitalists. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the North American" and the "Evening Telegraph."

KILBURN KNOX.
WILLIAM F. GRIFFITS, JR.
F. D. HOWELLA.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
HILBURN DARLINGTON, M. D.,
J. K. T. VANPELT, M. D.,
WORACE M. GUILLOU.
D. L. WITMER.

J. RINALDO SANK, President of Meeting, J. ALEXANDER BURROUGHS, Secretary. 1t OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES. TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that set, the lat day of September a penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all City Taxes then unpaid.

On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

See alm 3t.

Receiver of Taxes. SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEST THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

GASKILL'S HALL. Corner FIFTH and BENSON Streets, Camden, N. J. on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 P. M., sharp. Addresses will be made by GEORGE BRYAN, Esq., and JACOB MULFORD, Esq. SAMUEL ARCHER.

EXCURSIONS.

CRAND VISITATION KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

(IN FULL UNIFORM).

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 2:00 P. M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Grand Review on Monday.

ON SATURDAY EVENING

A GRAND HOP

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

Preceded by a display of FIREWORKS, under the supervision of Professor JACKSON.

> MASTER OF CEREMONIES. SIR WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.

FLOOR MANAGERS. Sir J. L. Hutchinson, Sir John Thornley, Sir Harmanus Neff ASSISTANT MANAGERS. Sir Chas, H. Kingston, Sir Chas, E. Meyer, Sir Nathan Smith. Sir Thomas Brown,

Sir John L. Young. Sir Edward Masson, Sir E. S. Keeler, Sir W. C. Ewing, Sir Thomas J. Corson Sir James H. Bechtel, Sir James H. Stevens, sir Seth Thomas,

ir George Shattuck

Sir A. C. Ireland, Sir H. G. Clark, Sir John Hanold, John W. Wallace, Horace Whiteman, R. M. Mitcheson, John Lucas, Thomas Farley, Benjamin H. Brown, Jas. B. Dayton, John F. Starr, Sir J. Layton Register.

Complimentary Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained by Sir Knights and rethren of Eminent Commander Goodwin, No. 1117 Cherry street, Philadelphia, or of the Committee. Round Trip Tickets to Atlantic, good from Saturday until Monday, \$3.90.

MUNDY'S

TWELFTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY

On Saturday Evening, August 28, 1869.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 P. M.; will arrive in Philadelphia at 6-30 on

MONDAY MORNING FOLLOWING.

Tickets, \$1 50.

FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND. with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and

Orchestra. Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf,

On THURSDAY, August 26, at 7:30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION: Single Tickets. \$3.90 Gentleman and Lady 5.90

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Wainut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion.

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—
"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD."
AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive.
Fare \$2.75 for round trip.
8 21 6t

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMO-DATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Millin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Co lumbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat). (DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

start from Seven-Trains start from Belmont h and Pennsylvania At 630 A. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents. Tickets in Packages -7 for 50 cents, 14 for \$100. For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent,

WHEELER & WILSON S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

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PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC. NEW CHROMOS. NEW ENGRAVINGS.

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OLO I HING.

OUR MOTTO.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!

Is Still Our Motto!

YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE GOODS WE'VE GOT, OH!

THE AUGUST SUN SHINES HOT, HOT, HOT, OH! FINE CLOTHES, CHEAP!

A SPLENDID LOT! OH! AND "CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!" IS STILL OUR MOTTO!!!!

WE ARE DETERMINED THAT NOBODY SHALL GO WITHOUT GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES.

WE ARE DETERMINED

TO RUSH OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK

REGARDLESS OF PRICE! WE ARE DETERMINED TO SATISFY ALL

> GOOD FOLES WHO WANT

GOOD CLOTHES! WE ARE DETERMINED

NOT TO BE

UNDERSOLD BY ANYBODY AT ALL,

SO, COME! COME! COME! TO THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS HERRING'S SAFES

AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869. MESSES. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York-Gentlemen:-At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building. which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered th buildings and lumber, all of whi tirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours, ACKERT & OUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known, HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent hereto-

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PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago, HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Or-

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled Please send for a catalogue to

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No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO. SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR [6 12 mwf4p SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

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EDUCATIONAL.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS
MABKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 825 in. MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SING-ing and Piano, No. 23 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 In \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT REILLY. Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. 8 21 aws31* MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL
teopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
(twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1616 CHESNUTSEroot.
Particulars from Circulars.

8 21 awast.

18 18 awast.

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A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.

CLASS ROOMS 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD.

Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24sw12t A N D A L U S I A C O L L E G E
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1963.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Charges—\$250 to \$300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.-A leading school for Young Ladies, promi nent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal.
88 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL IN-The Scholastic Year of 19 months begins Wednesday September I, next.
For catalogues apply to
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WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Glassical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MON-DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

Germantown, Philadelphia. DEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 18.

7.77 Sm. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH. A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in Ool-lege. Circulars at No. 1226 CHFS NUT Street. Next session begins Sentember Bill. 7 17 3m FUS ADAMS,

ELOCUTIONIST. No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1313 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James
W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL 727 3m

S TEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boyswill commence on September 6, 1889. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful property of college. Circulars and open on request preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,

8181m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

H AMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHES-NUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 727 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. RECTORYSCONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, beating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteem. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO AN-111 nounce that she will open on MONDAY, oth, a School for the education of a limited Young Ladies.

The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages. The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elecution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVE-LAND.

AND.

Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street

Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street

8 24 5t. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cer. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers,
From September 1, 1829, the price of Tuition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes; payable
half yearly in advance.

alf yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer

The Session will ependon MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the pre-ceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"

S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h a School on MONDAY, tember 13. school on MONDAY, tember 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Janson, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice

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